

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: BODEGA WATER COMPANY, INC Report Date: 5/3/16

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Three Ground Water Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well Number 2, Well Number 3 and Well Number 5. All three wells are located in the town of Bodega, County of Sonoma, California. Bodega Water Company, Inc. provides water to a total of 37 parcels owned by members of Bodega Water Company, Inc.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Please see last page.
Copies of the complete assessments may be viewed at: Drinking Water Field Operations Branch 50 D Street, Suite 200 Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Monthly board meetings are held the Third Monday of each month at McCaughey Hall (aka the Fire Hall in the town of Bodega. An annual meeting is held once a year and is announced a minimum of 30 days in advance. All meeting are open to the public.

For more information, contact: Tyler Judson, Weeks Water Treatment Phone: (707) 823-3184

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals

and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/5/14	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/5/14	5	0.062	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	9/15/15 (005)	26		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9/15/15 (005)	120		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	9/15/15	0.10	na	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
*Fluoride (ppm)	9/15/15	2.28	0.14-3.9	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and factories
Nitrate (ppm)	4/14/15	1.20	0-3.61	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage. Erosion of natural
*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ppb	1/28/15 4/15/15 7/14/15 10/26/15	95.5	50-190	80	na	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	1/28/15 4/15/15 7/14/15 10/26/15	68.50	1.5-190	60	na	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nickel (ppb)	9/15/15	14	na	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	2.40	2.18-2.40	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha pCi/L	4/3/13	0.73	Na	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	9/15/15	30	na	500	na	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	9/15/15	20	na	500	na	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (pS/cm)	9/15/15	400	na	1600	na	Substances that form ions when in water :seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS) (ppm)	9/15/15	200	na	1000	na	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	9/15/15	1.0	na	3	na	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	9/15/15	1.4	na	5	na	Soil run off
*Manganese (ppb)	9/15/15	2000	na	50	na	Leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Bodega Water Co. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

*Samples taken in 2015 were over the MCLs for Manganese. Secondary standards are set for aesthetic reasons.

* Samples taken for Fluoride in 2015 were above the MCL but with the blending of water sources it was reduced to acceptable levels. *Samples for TTHM/HAA5 in 2015 were above the MCL but with blending sources and reducing Chlorine levels it is being reduced.

Bodega Water Co. is operated under contract with Weeks Water Treatment of Sebastopol. To inquire about the System or to report trouble please call (707) 823-3184.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Fluoride Maximum Contaminant Level	Bodega Water Co. in 2015 exceeded the maximum contaminant level of 2.0 for Fluoride	Jan. 2015 – April 2015	Blending of waters from all three Wells is used to keep fluoride to acceptable levels. At times, the blending ratio is not optimum for keeping the fluoride below the MCL.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/l over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Disinfection Byproducts TTHM/HAA5 Maximum Contaminant Level	Bodega Water Co. in 2015 exceeded the maximum contaminant level of 80 for TTHMs and 60 for HAA5s	January 2015- December 2015	The water system has three sources of water – Well #02, Well #03, and Well #05. Adjustments to blending of these three sources has been done as well as a reduction in chlorine which should reduce the disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes or haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

			byproducts in the future.	
--	--	--	---------------------------	--

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Slow Sand Filter
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>1.0</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>2.0</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	1.96
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance.
Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

- WELL 02 – Ground Water 002 4900850-002**

District Name DHS Sonoma District **No.** 18 Sonoma, **System No.** 4900850 **Completed by** Chris Carter **Date** January, 2002

A source water assessment was conducted for the **WELL 02** of the **BODEGA WATER COMPANY** water system in **January, 2002**. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems - low density [less than 1per acre] **Discussion of Vulnerability:** Source is considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

- WELL 03 - SURFACE INFLUENCE 003 4900850-003**

District Name DHS Sonoma District, **District No.** 18 Sonoma, **System No.** 4900850 **Completed by** Chris Carter **Date** January, 2002

A source water assessment was conducted for the **WELL 03** of the **BODEGA WATER COMPANY** water system in **January, 2002**. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems - low density [less than 1per acre] **Discussion of Vulnerability:** Source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

- WELL 05 - SURFACE INFLUENCE 005 4900850-005**

District Name DHS Sonoma District, **District No.** 18 Sonoma, **System No.** 4900850 **Completed by** Chris Carter **Date** January, 2002

A source water assessment was conducted for the **WELL 05** of the **BODEGA WATER COMPANY** water system in **January, 2002**. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Grazing [less than 5 large animals or equivalent per acre] **Discussion of Vulnerability:** however, the source is considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.